

VICTORY FOR THE NAVY

ARMY FIGHTS IN VAIN.

Monster Crowd Sees Spectacular Football Struggle.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—With the fighting spirit of three or four generations fairly aroused—the fighting spirit of '76 and '61—the football warriors of West Point and Annapolis fought out a stirring battle at Franklin Field here today, and Annapolis won. The score was 10 to 0. The husky soldiers of the Army fought hard and well, but the sturdy sailors of the Navy met force with force, cunning with cunning, strategy with strategy, and earned a clean cut and decisive victory that was little short of a triumph. The Navy held her own in the first half, with the wind against her, and clearly outplayed the Army in the second half, when all the scoring was done. Northcroft made a pretty place kick from the 44-yard line for the first score and a few minutes later Ingram made a touchdown after receiving a daring forward pass from Norton, and Norton kicked the goal. The game was one of the cleanest and most spectacular of a season fraught with many brilliant and sensational struggles. There was no roughing or unfair play, and only four penalties were inflicted for minor infringements of the rules. Thirty-three thousand persons or more took no account of the threatening weather and crowded every nook and corner of the huge stands. They looked on with keenest interest and went home stimulated and refreshed in watching a struggle that will live long in memory, in seeing a scene that never will be blotted out. The brigade of midshipmen came to the game eight hundred strong, armed with yellow flags and blue and gold megaphones. They sang and cheered, and cheered and sang, and almost lost their reason when Northcroft kicked his goal from the field. The West Point cadets came five hundred strong, and they cheered and sang, too, with loyal spirit, even in the face of sure defeat.

The Navy has waited long and patiently for a chance to celebrate. It is five years since a victorious eleven has been welcomed at Annapolis. A tie game was earned a year ago in the last few minutes of play, but four straight defeats before that rankled deep, and it seemed as if the time would never come when victory could be won from her "landlubber twin," her dearest foe. But the Navy is celebrating to-night wherever the Stars and Stripes float. The word was flashed around the world ten minutes after the game was over, and the heroes of the bloodless battle are being toasted to-night in cabin and fore-castle of battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats, whether in the China Sea or the North Atlantic. The Army, which has tasted the fruits of victory so often in recent years, was forced to strike her colors, but with honor, he it said. No quarter was asked; none was given. The team fought on to the end with never-fading courage, and defeat was accepted in the same spirit that victory has been won, even though that defeat came as a shock, in view of the confidence with which the soldier team took the field.

NAVY WON ON ITS MERITS.

The Navy had the better team to-day, and won on the merits of the play. It may also be said in passing that the Navy had the best team ever developed at Annapolis. In punting, in the use of the forward pass, in clean handling of the ball and in general football knowledge the Navy eleven was just enough superior to turn the tide of battle in its favor. The offense was strong and resourceful, the defense well-nigh impregnable. Norton showed himself to be a clever field general, and perhaps has the making of an admiral. He used rare judgment in the selection of his plays, and was rarely at fault in picking out the weak points in the opposing line. He was ably seconded in his efforts, as the plays were executed with precision and accuracy. The Army defense was strong, but little or no ground could be gained by rushing, and the forward pass was not used successfully. Beavers punted well on the whole, and he was called on often, as the backs could not make any headway against the Navy's stone wall defense. As well as Beavers punted, however, Douglass, for the Navy, had the better of it on most exchanges. There was much loose handling of the ball in the Army backfield, and on two occasions disastrous fumbles by Johnson cost the Army many yards. Johnson, while he was in, ran his team well, but his opportunities were few from a strategic standpoint, as the conditions which confronted him called for a kicking game.

West Point used the inside kick to good advantage two or three times, and sailors' hearts were in sailors' throats just at the close of the first half. Stearns secured the ball on one of these plays and ran twenty yards to the Navy's 15-yard line before he slipped and fumbled the ball as the Navy ends bore him down. This, it may be said, was the nearest that the Army came to scoring. Time was up as the play was completed. The midshipmen had another fright early in the second half, when Johnson, the Army quarterback, secured the ball on a forward pass by the Navy, and ran eighty-five yards to place it behind the Navy's goal posts. It was a brilliant and sensational run, as he cleverly eluded both Spencer and Norton, who tried to bring him down. It came to nothing, however, as the ball had struck the ground before Johnson gathered it in, and under the rules went to the Army at the point where the pass was made. The cadets had cheered themselves hoarse as Johnson was flying down the field, and it was discouraging and disappointing to see the play called back. It was the last opportunity the Army followers had to rise in their strength and shout in glee. They kept on cheering, but it was to encourage their team and to prove their loyalty, as thereafter the Navy's tide of success was on the flood.

BRIGHT GATHERING AT GAME.

It was a dull, gray day, a fair match to the Army colors and the Army feelings, after the game was over. All the morning the clouds hung low and threatened rain, but, fortunately, the weather gods were kind enough to spare the happy, care-free crowd a wetting, even if they had not been generous enough to provide clear skies and bracing air. Fur coats and heavy wraps were almost a burden to the onlookers, and there was no blowing of fingers and stamping of feet to keep the blood circulating. It was not exactly warm, but it was not cold enough to be reasonable. The flags stood out straight in a strong southeast wind, but it was not a cold wind, and brought no discomfort to anybody but the players who had to punt against it.

The attendance, as usual, was limited to the seating capacity of Franklin Field, and some thirty-three thousand persons looked on and applauded as the ball was carried up and down.

Continued on tenth page.

DEWEY'S CLARET OR SAUTERNE PUNCH. Ready to serve. Sure to please your guests. Best T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

SCENE AT ARMY-NAVY GAME, SHOWING CADETS IN GRAY SQUARE.



ELEEVENS LINED UP IN CENTRE OF THE FIELD. (Photograph by Penfield.)

ANTI-TRUST CRUSADE.

SPECIAL COUNSEL CHOSEN

George C. Todd to Succeed Mr. Hughes—Mr. Moody's Plans.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 1.—The Attorney General has appointed George C. Todd, of New York, special counsel to assist the Department of Justice in the prosecution of the Eastern coal-carrying roads which, it is alleged, have violated the Anti-Trust law. Mr. Todd succeeds Governor-elect Hughes, who resigned his place as special attorney when he accepted the nomination for Governor. To assist Mr. Todd in this work Alexander Simpson, of Philadelphia, has been retained.

Mr. Todd, who has been selected for this important work, was formerly employed as special counsel to help Assistant Attorney General Day, who was in charge of trust prosecutions. He has recently been practicing law in New York City.

The Attorney General has also determined to press vigorously the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust in the Eastern District of New York under the criminal clause of the Sherman act, and the prosecution of the Fertilizer Trust in Tennessee under the same clause. The utmost difficulty has been experienced in the past in the effort to secure convictions under this clause, and the decision of the Attorney General is of especial importance, because of the outcome of these cases will rest the decision as to whether or not the Standard Oil Company shall be prosecuted under the criminal clause. Experience has shown that the danger of rendering immune the defendant prosecuted under the criminal provisions of the Sherman act is especially great, and for that reason the department has been disposed in the main to confine its prosecutions to the civil clauses. The cases against the Tobacco and Fertilizer trusts may be regarded as practically test suits, in so far as the Standard Oil Company is concerned.

In making his final report as Attorney General Mr. Moody will point to the fact that the government has already collected nearly \$500,000 in fines from violators of the anti-trust law, and he is of the opinion that these fines have a far greater effect than the public generally supposed. Several instances are cited as showing that the infliction of a fine is likely to have a salutary effect in compelling respect for the law.

Should the government win all the cases which it now has in court, represented by over six thousand indictments, fines to the amount of \$120,000,000 would be collected, and while it is not likely that all of these prosecutions will prove successful, it is regarded as certain that a sufficient number will be decided in favor of the government to demonstrate beyond doubt that lawbreaking of this character is decidedly unprofitable.

PATTI WILDLY CHEERED.

Simple Songs Bring Applause Lasting Half an Hour.

London, Dec. 1.—After having achieved repeated triumphs with more classic numbers, Mme. Adeline Patti chose for her farewell to London audiences this afternoon the two songs with which she won the hearts of the people of many countries—"Home, Sweet Home" and "Coming Through the Rye." Her rendering of these of the Royal Albert Hall, which filled every corner through the audience, which filled every corner of the hall, and the famous singer received such applause as has seldom been equaled. The bravos, hand-clapping and cheering continued for upward of half an hour.

Mme. Patti was deeply touched, and with the greatest difficulty repeated a verse of "Coming Through the Rye." Earlier in the afternoon she had sung Mozart's "Vol Che Sapete" and Tosti's "La Serenata" and Ardit's "Il Ballo," for which she was repeatedly encored. In each case she replied with popular numbers. It was a trying afternoon for the singer, but she bore up until the end, when the applause she received brought tears to her eyes.

ETHEL ROOSEVELT AND GENERAL HORACE PORTER.



ETHEL ROOSEVELT AND GENERAL HORACE PORTER. (Photograph copyright, 1906, by N. W. Penfield.)

HAY PORTRAIT GONE. G. D. MATTOX FOUND.

Dr. Faunce Trying to Trace It—Not Blame for Southern Railway Wreck, He Says.

Providence, Dec. 1.—President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University has begun an investigation of the mysterious disappearance from this city of a portrait of John Hay, the late Secretary of State. The portrait was believed to have been intended as a gift to Brown, of which university Mr. Hay was a graduate. It was placed on exhibition recently, but has disappeared, and every effort to discover its whereabouts has failed.

President Faunce communicated with W. D. Murphy, of New York, the artist who executed the portrait, and has learned from him that portraits of President Roosevelt, President McKinley, Secretary Hay and Senator Mark Hanna were obtained from him last March under alleged false pretences. It being stated that they were to be exhibited for the benefit of a society in either Washington or Maryland. Subsequent trace of the paintings was lost, and the District Attorney at Washington made an investigation. A man giving the name of William J. Wilson was arrested and the portraits of President McKinley and Senator Hanna were found in a vacant house in Philadelphia. There was no trace of the Roosevelt and Hay portraits.

President Faunce is now endeavoring to trace the painting by means of the records of the local express companies. The two missing pictures are said to be of great value.

W. D. Murphy, when seen at his home, No. 17 East 16th street, last night, said that he had sent portraits of President Roosevelt and the late President McKinley to be exhibited at the Cosmos Club, at Washington, and the same portraits were later put on exhibition at George Washington Hall, in that city. After the pictures had been in Washington three weeks, Mr. Murphy added, he received word from a man, who signed himself William J. Wilson, vice-president of the American Historical Society, saying that he wished to purchase the portraits for the society.

The portraits of President McKinley, Secretary Hay and Senator Hanna had been recovered, he said. President Roosevelt's portrait is still missing. Mr. Murphy said that he received word several days ago from Providence saying that the pictures had been seen there. The police are now looking for it.

THROW MAN FROM TRAIN.

Bandits Rob Cotton Belt Express Car and Escape.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Paris, Tex., Dec. 1.—A Cotton Belt passenger train was robbed at 8 o'clock to-night between Ino and Redwater. The bandits escaped in the dense woods with all the booty they could carry, leaving the express messenger in a dying condition. The express safe was blown to atoms. The robbers leaped into the car with the messenger at Redwater, hit him over the head and tossed his unconscious form out of the door. They next blew open the safe and looted the car. They jumped from the car at Ino and escaped in the darkness. The fact that the train had been robbed was not discovered until it drew up at Texarkana. The floor was covered with packages and spattered with blood. The body of the messenger was found near Redwater. Posses have gone in pursuit of the bandits.

BURN TOBACCO PLANTS.

MOB STORMS TOWN.

Takes Police Station and Waterworks Before Applying Torch.

Princeton, Ky., Dec. 1.—The tobacco stemmeries of John Steger and John G. Orr, the latter controlled by the Imperial Tobacco Company of New York, were destroyed to-day by a fire which was kindled against them by a mob of masked men. Several cottages in the vicinity were badly damaged, but nobody was hurt. The loss is estimated at about \$170,000.

The mob, which numbered about three hundred men, entered Princeton between 1 and 2 a. m., seized the town marshal and disarmed him, took charge of the police station and the waterworks and set fire to the buildings. Even had the fire company responded they would have been unable to obtain water. Masked men stood on guard, permitting nobody to come near until the buildings were completely enveloped in flames. A squad took charge of the telephone office, and no word of the affair was permitted to go out.

When the members of the mob saw that the fire was beyond control they left the town, going in the direction of Hopkinsville, discharging revolvers and rifles. The fire department then came out, but could only prevent the fire from destroying nearby buildings.

The Steger factory was on the south side of the town on the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Orr building in the northern part of the town. The American Snuff Company controlled the Steger factory, and Mr. Steger is the Princeton agent. There were about 150,000 pounds of tobacco in each warehouse, and all of it was burned.

The work of the mob is believed to be only a furtherance of the agitation by the tobacco raisers against the so-called Tobacco Trust. The organization of farmers is known as the Dark Tobacco Growers' Protective Association, but it is not known that any member of that organization was in last night's mob.

Louisville, Dec. 1.—Mott Ayers, State Fire Marshal, left here for Princeton to-day to investigate the fires at the two tobacco factories. He has the power to summon witnesses and require testimony under oath. It is not improbable that Governor Beekham will be asked to call out the militia to protect property in the Princeton district. C. F. Snyder, secretary of the State Board of Fire Underwriters, says the insurance companies will not be responsible for the loss of the plants, as the policies contain a clause exempting the companies in cases of riot.

The insurance companies are investigating a fire of incendiary origin that destroyed the \$10,000 tobacco plant of W. C. Rice & Sons, at Freedom, on the night of November 11. Previous to the Rice fire several tobacco barns were dynamited in Trigg, Graves and Caldwell counties. It is alleged that when the protective association was formed throughout the dark tobacco district severe measures were taken against growers who refused to join. Marauders visited the farms of non-members at night and cut down the tobacco plants with axes, set fire to barns and committed other depredations.

WRECK ON THE B. & O.

Engineer Killed as Train Plunges Through Open Switch.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, Dec. 1.—The Duquesne Limited on the Baltimore & Ohio jumped the tracks near Guffy Station, fifteen miles east of here at 10:30 o'clock to-night, while running forty miles an hour, and rolled over a ten-foot embankment, taking the baggage car with it. Harry Shepard, of Glenwood, the engineer, was killed. C. Denny, of Glenwood, the fireman, was seriously injured and the baggage-master was slightly hurt. None of the passenger coaches left the rails, and beyond slight cuts and bruises, due to the crash when the engine jumped the tracks, none of the passengers was hurt.

According to the officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this city the wreck was caused by some one operating a switch. There was no reason, it is said, why the switch should have been open, and the officials say some one who wanted to wreck the train turned the switch.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO FLORIDA.

Offered by the Savannah Line, large ships, comfortable staterooms, social halls and music rooms. Perfect dining service. Office, 317 Broadway.—Adv.

DROP NIPSSING DEAL.

GUGGENHEIMS' BIG LOSS.

To Protect All Investors in Mine Options, However.

Following a further severe decline yesterday in the price of Nipissing Mines stock in the curb market, it was announced late in the afternoon that the Guggenheim interests had decided not to make any further payments under their option for the purchase of 400,000 shares of the stock at \$25 a share. Rumors that they would take this course had been persistent since Wednesday, and the stock, which had sold as high as 27 on that day, touched 19 1/2 yesterday, a decline of more than \$7, or 120 per cent, a share, as the par value is \$5.

The trading in Nipissing yesterday was excited and was enormous for a curb stock, more than 75,000 shares being sold. The other Cobalt issues were weak, in sympathy with Nipissing, the dealings in which nearly monopolized the attention and efforts of the curb brokers.

At the close of a conference between the Guggenheim and Nipissing Mines Company interests the following statement was issued by Louis Marshall, of Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall, counsel for the Guggenheims:

On October 20 the Messrs. Guggenheim took an option from a number of men for the purchase of 400,000 shares of the capital stock of the Nipissing Mines Company at \$25 a share. They offered a large portion of this block for underwriting to their friends at the contract price, receiving not a dollar for commissions or otherwise. They also intended to keep a large portion of the stock for themselves. On November 1 they paid \$2,000,000 on account of the purchase price. On making this payment they received for themselves and their subscribers 40,000 shares of the stock, leaving in the hands of the vendors 360,000 shares of the stock as a forfeit in the event that they failed to make subsequent payments.

The second payment would have been payable to-day, if they had concluded to proceed further with the business. They have now decided not to exercise their option with regard to the purchase of the remainder of this block of stock, and have so notified the vendors. Concurrently with this notice, they have issued to their several subscribers the following circular letter:

New York, December 1, 1906. Dear Sir: We have determined not to exercise our option for the purchase of the Nipissing Mines Company stock.

If you will return as promptly the certificate for the amount of the Nipissing Mines Company stock delivered to you by us, we will return you the full amount of your first payment. If you have sold the stock, please inform us what you have received therefor and we will send you a check for the difference between the sum so received and the amount of your first payment.

Please indicate your subscription agreement with your answer to this letter. Yours truly, DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, MURRAY GUGGENHEIM.

The effect of this notice is that the Messrs. Guggenheim have stopped into the breach and have assumed whatever losses may arise out of this transaction, thus relieving their subscribers of all obligation, so that not one of their subscribers will lose a single dollar.

It is understood that the subscribers to the syndicate, whose obligations have been assumed by the Guggenheims, number about one hundred and fifty. The Guggenheims have, as said in their statement, paid as the first 25 per cent instalment of the purchase price of the 400,000 shares optioned to them, \$2,500,000, and have received 40,000 shares, having forfeited the remaining 360,000 shares, which would make up the first 25 per cent of the stock which they had intended to acquire. They have therefore paid \$62 1/2 a share for the 40,000 shares actually taken by them, the present market value of which is about \$20 a share, their loss on the transaction standing now at \$1,500,000.

A representative of the Guggenheims said yesterday afternoon that his principals were not taking the position that the property was not an exceedingly valuable one or that the title to it was imperfect. Questions concerning the title had arisen, however, after the first payment had been made, and the Guggenheims had asked that the second 25 per cent payment be postponed for thirty days in order to give them opportunity to look into those questions. The request had been refused by the vendors, and the Guggenheims had thereupon taken the decision to proceed no further with the transaction. No actions had been brought, as far as the speaker knew, against either the United States or Canada, to test the validity of the Nipissing title. At the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the sellers under the Nipissing option, the following statement was made yesterday afternoon:

After examination of the Nipissing Mining Company's prospectus, the Messrs. Guggenheim and Pope Yeatman, the eminent mining engineers, the Messrs. Guggenheim sought and obtained on October 20 an option on 400,000 shares of the Nipissing Mining Company, representing one-third of the total capital stock of the company. The option was for four instalments, aggregating \$10,000,000, being on the basis of \$25,000,000 for the entire capital stock of the company. The first instalment was paid under this option, viz., \$2,500,000 in cash.

A few days ago the Messrs. Guggenheim advised the contracting parties that certain rumors were afloat in Canada affecting the title to some portions of the company's property. The company and its counsel, both in Canada and the United States, pronounced all such rumors and stories as absolutely without foundation. There is no litigation of any character pending against the company concerning its title or for any other cause. The title of the company is clear, and the property is in the Cobalt district, Canada, are held under crown patents, and are guaranteed by certificates of the Ontario government, issued under the Torrens Land Title Certificates act, and the company is advised by its Canadian counsel that the titles are unassailable.

The second instalment under the option contract fell due this morning. The Guggenheims requested an extension of time to further look into these rumors; but the sellers considered that they could not, either the title or the property, be given to the other stockholders of the company, give countenance to any question of the company's title by a concession of time. The title of the contract accordingly came to an end to-day.

The control and management of the property will continue in the hands of the present administration, whose management has proved so advantageous to the stockholders.

The Nipissing Mines Company has an authorized capital stock of \$21,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is outstanding. Its president is E. P. Earle; its vice-president is J. R. De Lamar. The directors are Messrs. Earle and De Lamar, H. C. Converse, president of the Liberty National Bank and the Bankers' Trust Company; Ambrose Monell, president of the International Nickel Company; R. M. Thompson, chairman of the board of the same company; Richard T. Greene, of New York; David Fiskin and Duncan Coulson, Toronto; and Joseph Wharton, Philadelphia. The first four directors named are the vendors of the option to the Guggenheims. The company's mines produce high grade cobalt and nickel, rich in silver, and are the leading property in the now famous Cobalt district in Canada.

Nipissing stock was introduced on the Curb last May, the first sales being at \$4 a share (par value \$5). By the end of August it was selling at \$7, and then began a steady advance, which continued until a few days after October 20, when announcement was made that the Guggenheims had taken an option to purchase 400,000 shares, it touched 27 1/2. From that level it has been gradually receding, on selling from unidentified sources, and since the middle of last week its decline has been abrupt.

FUEL FAMINE IN NEVADA.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 1.—A fuel famine exists in Goldfield, the supply of wood being exhausted. What fuel arrives from the hills is bid up by competitive buyers, the record price being \$3 a cord. The railroad is bringing in old ties. These are disposed of at low prices. Hundreds of cords of wood are on the way, but are caught in the railroad blockade.

TRAIN KILLS BROTHER AND SISTER.

Bellevue, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Joseph Lawler, twenty-eight years old, and his sister, Margaret, thirty, were struck by a Lake Shore passenger train to-night and were instantly killed.